OFF FOR CUBA.

Departure of a Patriot Expedition Last Night Comprising 800 Men-Col. Ryan in Command-The "First New York Regiment" of Cuban Volunteers off for the Field.

From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday.

Last night was an anxious night for hundreds of the friends of the Cuban revolution in this city, for it was the most momentous period yet experienced, so far as the sending of aid to the struggling patriots was concerned as the failure of the embarkation of the relief despatched last night would certainly have been the severest blow to the revolutionary cause that could possibly be sustained. It has cost months of labor of the most trying and arduous description, considering the embarrassments which have been thrown in the way by the action of over-zealous United states officials in this city, by quibbling, knuckling executive officers at Washington, by spying journals in this city which were in the interest of Spain, and the indiscretions of a few of the actual participants in the acheme. In addition to all these obstacles, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in the purchase of about 5000 stands of Remington breech-loading rifles, two batteries of artillery, shot, shell, and military stores, the victualling and housing of about 1000 men, and the chartering of not less than four vessels of different classes.

That such aid was actually despatched from this city last night there is not the slightest doubt, and the writer of this article has personal knowledge of the fact, and that the expedition is of larger proportions, more complete outfit and equipment than all other ex-peditions combined, and about which so much has been said and written, is also beyond question.

To come, however, to the facts. Yester day was a rather busy day at the various Cuban headquarters or bureaus in this city. and during the afternoon any one who had called at the different offices could not have failed to observe that all the more prominent officials were absent from their accustomed desks, and it was useless to ask for Senor this or General that, or Colonelithe other. Swarthy and polite Cuban clerks and attaches replied to all these interrogatories, "He is not in. And yet everything was quiet and orderly, no flurry or excitement. The officials seemed to have acquired method in their proceedings through the experience they have had in fitting out other smaller bodies of recruits.

At the Casino in Houston street, at Cooper Hall, Jersey City, and other places where the recruits have been rendezvoused, some curious changes have taken place within the past week. On one day the establishments were full and on the next only a few, who appeared to be acting as guards, were present, while the larger squads were nowhere to be seen. This, it is understood, was in consequence of orders issued as a test to determine how many of the men would respond by their actual presence when finally ordered out for embarkation, and also to puzzle and bewilder the Spanish spies and the United States Marshal's deputies. From about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a similar manceuvre was enacted up to nearly 7 o'clock last night; the men were leaving in small squads of from two to five, and separating in various directions, or rather in all directions, and at half-past 6 o'clock scarcely a man was to be found at any of the barracks, which yesterday morning contained several hundred. Large numbers of these small parties crossed from New York by the Christopher, Cortlandt, and Liberty street ferries to Jersey City and Hoboken, as well as by the Whitehall ferry to Staten Island. Men stationed in Jersey City and Hoboken reversed this order of things, and came over to the New York side and took passage to Staten Island. The movements were anteidoscopic in the extreme and had one precise effect they were intended have; it was not conceived that the sporadic bands were to be assembled at a given hour in three different localities, to almost a moment of time in accuracy, and thus embark under cover of the night for their ultimate destination. None of them carried anything larger than an ordinary travelling bag, as orders had been issued to that effect, and some did not even carry as much baggage as such a receptacle would contain.

A SMALL STEAMER, the name of which no one pretended to know, and which those who were informed would not give, after being busy in, the harbor at her accustomed duties all day steamed up into the shadows of the grand old trees that dot the Elysian Fields off Hoboken about 7 o'clock, and came to a mooring "for the night." Shortly afterwards a few men in groups were seen to stroll leisurely up, and after lounging on the pier and along the shore in an indifferent manner, they as nonchalantly went on board the vessel, some passing from the pier, while others, taking small boats and sailing outside, passed up a small ladder which had been "negligently" hung over the outer bulwark of the vessel. A few curious idlers asked some of the men where they were going, and were told "to the fishing banks. And for an hour after darkness set in the cry, or rather the whisper, was, "Still they come About 10 o'clock all were on board, and the shore was quiet save the ripple of water on the beach and the dripping of rain from the trees. The night was most propitiously dark; the atmosphere, which had been heavy and murky all day, was now hazy and semi-opaque with the drizzling shower, and all on board thought hat, at least so far as the weather was concerned, fortune had indeed favored the brave on this occasion. At 10 o'clock the steamer had got well out into the stream, and with the ordinary signal lights winking drowsily from the yards she passed down towards the Battery. Everything was very quiet on board, quieter, indeed, than the ferryboats which she passed, and which buffeted the water with their wheels like leviathans drowning. As the unknown steamer got down opposite Trinity Church, a little tugboat, a propeller, one of the "devil fish of the harbor, that run screaming about in the daytime as though they felt "so glad, spurted out from the foot of Morris street, and falling almost in the wake of the larger vessel, sped close on her heels down past Bedloe's Island and the Robin's Reef light, when both vessels shut off steam and lay to near Elm Park, Staten Island, the favorite pleasure ground. Here the little tugboat drifted lazily on top of the water, while the larger steamer went slowly alongside the pier, and a number of "stragglers" came on board in the same 'long drawn out" manner as those who had been taken on board at the Elysian Fields, when the vessel put off from the landing and steamed almost noiselessly through the Nar-rows and down the Lower Bay, and as she

twenty persons ascended rope ladders to the deck of the steamer. All was still, orderly, and quiet on board, and in a few minutes the tug turned her bow to the city and her convoy proceeded out past Sandy Hook. Nearly

EIGHT HUNDRED MEN

were on board of her, banded together, enlisted to fight the battles of Cuban independence under the name of the "1st New York Regiment."

On her deck stood, front and foremost, the dashing Union army scout, Indian trailer and general fighter, wherever fighting is needed, Colonel W. A. C. Ryan; Captain Peters, General Spear, the Fenian cavalryman; Colonel Courrier, Captain Anderson, of Richmond, Va.; and Dr. J. S: Dorset, also of Richmond, Va., and who goes out as medical director of the expedition. General Goiacari, of Nicaraguan filibustering reputation, and an ardent and soldierly, though rather elderly patriot, was reported to be among the number. The gentlemen just named formed part of the party who embarked on the tug at the foot of Morris street, they having all previously rendezvoused at the Stevens House, near Bowling Green, and within easy access of the pier. The embarkation of the men had been superintended by a number of the less notoriously known officers, principally those who had never been arrested in this city, and who were less liable to be recognized by peeping officials from the Marshal's office. At midnight the expedition was fairly and clearly under way. No

ARMS OR AMMUNITION of any kind, save a few side arms, consisting mainly of revolvers, and about two dozen Remington rifles, were on board. Nor were there any stores of particular importance, beyond what the satchels and carpet-bags of the men contained, and rations sufficient to subsist the regiment for two days. Colonel Ryan on last Friday personally informed the writer, who has had several interviews with him since his escape from the Deputy Marshal, that neither arms, ammunition, or stores would be taken out from this port, all the material of that description having been shipped on board a vessel which sailed nearly two weeks ago, and which is awaiting this expedition at sea. The vessel referred to is, beyond doubt, the Quaker City, about which such a rumpus was raised by the United States authorities a few weeks since. It will be remembered that the Quaker City furnished abundant proofs prior to her sailing, about a fortnight since, that her cargo of arms and stores were not intended for the Cubans. Nor were they indeed at that particular time and under the attendant circumstances, but the commander merely changed his mind shortly after leaving New York, and is waiting for the customer who sailed to his market last night, THE EXPEDITION

does not number quite 800 men, exclusive of officers, but that is the estimated number of officers and men on board. Colonel Ryan is commander-in-chief, and will command the force as a regiment on their arrival in Cuba. Dr. Dorset was formerly medical director on the staff of General Beauregard during the war, and a friend of General Jordan, who was also on the same staff, and who took out the expedition in the Perit a few weeks since.

THE REGIMENTAL FLAG is a unique and beautiful little standard. It is of sky blue silk, about five feet long by three feet wide, and bordered by a heavy bul lion fringe. The staff was of stained oak, about eight feet in length; but it was found necessary to cut off more than five feet of it last night, as it was an inconvenient article to carry about where detectives might be lurking. A small golden eagle volant surmounted the staff, and two golden cords with bullion tassels were pendant therefrom.

The device of the banner was as follows: -

Arms of the State of New York. C, C. L, Precentada per la Junta Patriotica Cubanas.

All the lettering was in giit, and the arms of the State of New York were admirably exe-

COLONEL BYAN, after his escape from the United States officers on Wednesday night last, went in a carriage to the house of a friend in Brooklyn—the "friend indeed" who tied Downie in the Casino. There he cut off his long flowing hair, and painted his face with iodine to darken his complexion. But three persons of the whole Cuban Junta knew of his whereabouts. At five o'clock on Thursday afternoon he was notified that it was unsafe to remain at that retreat any longer, and in the guise of an express-wagon driver he went to the house of a lady friend near Clinton and Atlantic streets, with a basket on his arm. Here he remained in a third-story back room until Friday night, when he came to this city in the guise of a policeman without a shield, and actually took up quarters within two blocks of Ludlow Street Jail—where he was wanted so badly-remaining there until about 9 o'clock last night, when he was driven in a carriage to the Stevens House, and proceeded thence to the tug at the foot of Morris street.

PICTURES AROUND SANTO DOMINGO.

Desolution of War-A Brave Old Spaniard. Santo Domingo, May.—At the beginning of 1863 there were many charming little farms close to the walls of the city of Columbus, as Santo Domingo loves to be called, and of these none was more charming than the one that bore the capricious name of La Mia-My Own. Situated on a gentle hill, it com-manded a fine view of the city gates, with their bastions and battlements, and beyond them the outer anchorage of the port on one side, and on the other the graceful outlines of the tree-embowed village homes of San Carlos. San Carlos-now in ruins—was then a lively, prosperous suburb of the city of Santo Domingo. Many of its inhabitants were colored people—perhaps the majority; but as there never was that sharp conflict of races at this end of the island which had filled the western division with such horrors, they lived in perfect harmony with their white neighbors. La Mia was then occupied by three families. One consisted of an aged lady of Spanish birth and a wild young grandson, whose reckless habits were known and condemned by every inhabitant of San Carlos except his blind and loving erandmother. The other two families were African, and worked the place under the pre-sumed charge of Don Luis, the grandson, and the only living descendant of the old

lady, its mistress. Next to La Mia was the estanchia of an American family, who made it their winter residence, and devoted extraordinary care to its establishment. In 1863 the Dominicans had taken up arms for the restoration of what the Spanish termed the "extinguished repubpassed near Quarantine station she slackened | lic," and, in the fierce struggle that ensued, speed, the little tug ran alongside, and about | Don Luis sided with the Spanish interest.

recruited a company of native Dominicans, and received a captain's commission. He is charged with having gone beyond even a Spanish captain's charter of rapine and pillage in the march he made with the regiment sent up to capture and chastise San Cristovalt. The people there, one bright moonligh, night, brought out their old white cross banner from its hiding-place, and, with the sudden war-cry of "God and Liberty!" drove the Spanish garrison out of the place. Re-enforced by the regiment in which Don Luis figured, the garrison rallied and re-entered the place; but it was like entering a city of the dead. The inhabitants had fled, taking with them to the steep Copper Hills of the Nigua what their animals could carry, and, so far as time allowed, destroying the rest, even to their own houses. In a short time the Dominicans gathered in greater strength and with more settled plans; and after some rough experience from guerilla attacks, Don Luis saw his regiment obliged to evacuate San Cristobal. In taking their unwilling march back to the sea-coast they destroyed everything that did not require too long a halt. They burned houses, shot cattle they did not time to dress and eat, and set to the fields of sugar-cane, that the flames might consume not only the ready harvests, but the hedges that protected them. As his detachment neared the walls of Santo Domingo, Don Luis was met by flying rumors of other disgraces to Spanish arms, and of a wider desolation of hearths and homes by order of Spanish officials. His force bivouncked at the old fort of San Jeronimo, two miles from the city gates, and, after making his dispositions for the night, he spurred on to learn how far the course of wanton, and worse than needless, desolation had been carried. He reached the broad, irregular street which stretches from the Conde gate up the hill of San Carlos. Not a light twinkled in the long vista; not the murmur of a human voice was heard where, from his earliest days, had never failed the sound of many earnest, animated voices. It was the dead frame of the pleasant, bustling town of his love, through which he had rode so gayly only six weeks before. Suddenly, the city bells rung out the call to evening prayer, and Luis recollected that "God and his altars remained." He said the words aloud, and, as he spoke, he saw the gleam of a single light in a window nt the American estancia, and he rushed to it in headlong bewilderment. It was on his way to La Mia, and as he rode into the very piazza he asked what had befallen there. No one could tell exactly. The inhabitants of San Carlos had been ordered to retire in mass within the city walls, and there the Spaniards were stupidly shutting themselves up to be baited like wolves in a net, by the ex-asperated Dominicans. "We are the last family that remains outside," said the American; 'but with twenty-five volunteers-and I can raise 200 in San Carlos-I would engage to maintain this place to the end."

"I will hold San Carlos for Queen Isabella with my own company," exclaimed Don Luis in an agony of shame for such unparalleled mismanagement. "It will be useless, Don Luis, to struggle for a Government that neither knows how to make a nation nor to rule one. You are here alone, well mounted, and a Dominican by birth and right. Take the road to Santiago, and offer your sword

to the cause of your country."
"I will eat it first," said Don Luis, half drawing it and then dashing it back into the sheath; "I belong to Spain and Isabella Segunda, and will die in their cause."

'As you please, but I would prefer dying for a more hopeful cause, and truer friends. La Mia was given up to pillage to-day, as well as our place here." So speaking, the American led him to the door, and pointed out to him how the thick grove of orange trees, which had obscured the sight of one place from the other, had disappeared. "Yesterday, they cut down your fruit trees and part of mine; to-morrow the work of destruction will be finished, and San Carlos made uninhabitable."

"To what end is all this destruction?" asked Luis, completely stupefied. "They don't know themselves. In my case

it was reason enough that I am American; but you, a loyal Spanish subject, might have been spared.

Will it be believed that Luis not only continued with the Spaniards to the end, but kept with him in his company fifty of the young colored men of San Carlos; and, what s still harder to believe, that, after he and they were dismissed from the Spanish service, and returned here last month, poor, dishonored men, to seek an asylum in the country they had betrayed, they were all received like the prodigal son of the parable, with entire forgiveness and a generous welcome? I am speaking of people I know, of facts that I have, to some extent, witnessed, or it would be hard to convince me that the same Dominicans who fought so bravely and sacrificed so immensely to break the Spanish yoke, could so freely and entirely forgive their enemies; but sent is, -N. Y. Tribune.

—The troubles in the Uralian provinces of Russia still continue, and the insurgents are said to be in such strength that they have cut off most of the means of communication between Russian proper and Central Asia, thus almost paralyzing the trade between those countries. According to a letter from Orenburg in the Exchange Bulletin of Kazan, the importation of cotton and silk into Turkestan has ceased since last March, in consequence of the disturbed state of the frontier districts. A correspondent of the Moscow Gazette, duting from Taschkend, adds that "two of the bitterest enemies of Russia, Sadyk and Atamkoul," have invaded the Khanate of Khiva at the head of an insurgent band. He adds that "all the post-roads are abandoned, and the communications are so interrupted that the only way of reaching Taschkend in safety is to make a deteur by way of Siberia. "Meanwhile the Government is still considering the project of a railway communication between Russia and Central Asia. The Trade Committee of the Ministry of Finance at St. Petersburg has just reported in favor of the proposed line between the eastern shores of the Cuspian and the Amou-Daryan, and strongly recommends that the work should be connected with Moscow by a line of steamers on the Caspian and the Volga. Another steamers on the Caspign and the Volga. Another plan, which has many advocates, is that the pro-posed railway should start from Orenburg; but the project recommended by the committee is said to find the most favor with the Government, chierly because it would facilitate the opening of a new channel for Russian commerce with China via Kashgar. Another committee, composed of delegates from the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of War, and of the Navy, left St. Petersburg on the 22d ult., under the direction of General Skoi-koff, on a mission to the Amoor district and the island of Saghalien, for the purpose of investigating on the spot the capabilities of those countries as regards colonization and commercial enterprise.

The enrolled militia of New Hampshire numbers 38,655 strong. —An old gentleman of Woonsocket has an um-brella which he has used forty-two years; considered the oldest umbrella in the country.

—In one of the French departments a poster adorned the walls inviting voters to cast their ballots for "Jules X—the drunkards' candidate." —The Detroit Free Press announced that a piece from Mozari, Tweifth Massachusetts, was played at the Jubilee.

—A Louisville colored enthusiast, who proclaimed himself the Messiah, was ducked by his unbelieving hearers.
—The ex-P, M. advertises as "lost" one hundred dollars paid to a Congressman for the Waterbury Post Office,

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DOCUMENTOR'S OFFICE, NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS is hereby given that the following sciences of property have been made at the port of the revenue laws of the With his grandmother's aid and influence he NOTICE 10 Observed the property have been made at the port of Philadelphia for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:

December 28, 1838, from brig Clunette, from Havana, 5 of Philadelphia for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.—
December 28, 1898, from brig Clunette, from Havana, 5 bezes Cigars.

February 21, 1899, from schr. Boswell, from St. John, P. R., 2 bags Sugar.
February 13, 1899, from steamer Stars and Stripes, from Havana, 1 gallon Gim.
March 18, 1899, from schr. Adolph Hugel, from Porto Rico, 1 bbl. and 3 bags Sugar.

April 3, 1899, from barque Sam Sheppard, from Cientugos, 4 boxes Guava Jelly.

April 23, 1899, from brig Castilian, from Matanzas, 1 bbl. of Sugar.

May 1, 1899, from Gavin's Hotel, at Swansen and Queen streets, 11 bexes and 26 bundles (1575) Cluars.

May 4, 1899, from brig Mountain Eagle, from Havana, 1 gallon Gim.

May 4, 1899, from brig Lizzie Wayman, from Trinidad, 3 bags Sugar

May 2, 1899, from brig Lizzie Wayman, from Trinidad, 3 bags Sugar hage Sugar May 9, 1869, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, 2 boxes and 2 cases (9450) Cigars. May 10, 1869, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, 5500 Cigare May 11, 1869, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, 3 cases of Wine, 1 demijohn Gin, and 4 bottles Brandy.

May 14, 1869, from schr. L. W. Wheeler, from Sagua, 2 bags Sugar. May 18, 1869, from brig Galatea, from Matanzus, 5 boxes May 18, 1869, from brig George E. Dale, from Cardenas, 3 bays, 1 hox, and 1 keg Sugar.
May 24, 1889, from brig Josie A. Devereaux, from Sagua, 35 bundles Cigars.
May 24, 1889, from barque Sarah B. Hale, from Cardenas, 3 bags Sugar.
May 24, 1889, from schr. F. R. Baird, from Matanzas, 1 bbl. Sugar.
May 29, 1869, from schr. General Conner, from Cienfuegos, 1 bays Sugar. May 29, 1989, from sohr, General Conner, from Cienfuegos, 1 demijohn Aguadente.
Any person claiming said property is required to appear and file with the Collecter of Customs of Philadelphia his claim to the same within twenty days from the date of the first publication of this notice

HENRY D. MOORE, 6 17 21 28 DEDICATION OF THE SOLDIERS NATIONAL MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG BATTLE GROUND, The Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Hanover Branch, and Gettysburg Raliroad Companies have arranged to run through trains, without change of cars, from PHILADELPHIA TO GETTYSBURG, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 29th and Soth, 1869, for the accompodation of paraget. 29th and 30th, 1869, for the accommodation of par-ties desirous of visiting Gettysburg and participating in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the monument. Trains will leave the depot, Thirty-first and Market Arrive Gettysburg. 6:15 P. M. Trains will also leave Harrisburg on the same days, and connect at Hanover Junction with those from Philadelphia.

Returning trains will leave Gettysburg July 1 at 420 P. M. and 8 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 8:10 P. M. and 11:45 P. M. The 8:10 P. M. train will have a connection at Harrisburg, eastward, with the Cincinnati Express, and the 11:45 P. M. train at Harrisburg, westward, with Cincinnati Express.

Returning trains will leave Gettysburg July 2 for Philadelphia and New York, via Wrightsville, as follows:— follows:-The 1230 P. M. train from Gettysburg, July 2, will arrive at Harrisburg 3.55 P. M., and connect with

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Loan (exempt trom tax).
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